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acquired love for his Turkish brother-in-faith. What Turkish rule has meant for Egypt, Professor Hasenclever (p. 135) knows only too well.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

American Negro Slavery: a Survey of the Supply, Employment, and Control of Negro Labor as determined by the Plantation Régime.

By ULRICH BONNELL PHILLIPS, Professor of American History in the University of Michigan. (New York and London: D. Appleton and Company. 1918. Pp. xi, 529. \$3.00.)

THE plan of this work is commendable, and it offers a substantial addition to the general store of knowledge concerning the subject discussed. The aim of the author seems to have been to present a great array of facts and, with but few expressions of opinion, to permit the facts to speak for themselves. From an examination of the early exploitation of Guinea, the reader passes through an account of the maritime slave-trade and the sugar islands, to consider the tobacco colonies, the rice coast, and the northern colonies; whence, after a brief review of revolution and reaction, he reaches the account of the cultivation of cotton and sugar in the South, the main object of the author's study. The book closes with a brief discussion of free negroes, slave crime, and the force of law.

The survey, during the period of slavery, of the great industries of the South, cotton, rice, and sugar, has been projected by one well prepared for the task; but the strongest impression produced upon the minds of many whom Dr. Phillips leads through the details he submits, will be that with the stimulated production of cotton the South grew to be more and more what it has remained, a realm where "Cotton is King". Some may go further and incline to the opinion that this rule checked what might have been a healthier if a slower growth, productive of a sounder, if less charming, social system.

The author's narrative of the cotton gins indicates, in 1800, quite a degree of mechanical ingenuity in the South; but with the turning from diversified industries and the absorption of all capital in cotton, there vanished the surplus of the corn crop, and with dwindling live stock and languishing manufactures, the South drew, from other regions, its supplies.

Yet an industrial régime was thereby swiftly established on a great scale over a vast region and one which was free from many of the evils apparently the inevitable accompaniment of such swift development elsewhere. The evidence of the confidence of the slaves in the integrity of the ruling race comes up as a fact too constantly to be ignored. The volume of testimony that they were not overworked is convincing, and, if much that is submitted were lacking, the astounding prolificacy of the slave mothers would in itself be an argument of the care bestowed

upon the race. That there "were injustice, oppression, brutality and heart burning", the author does not deny; but he asks "where in the struggling world are these absent?" On the record presented, he contends, "there were also gentleness, kind-hearted friendship and mutual loyalty, to a degree hard for him to believe, who regards the system with a theorist's eye and a partisan squint". The single concrete item of slave-breeding, which he asserts he has found while long alert for such data, is from colonial Massachusetts in 1636. There is distinct pathos in the brief account of "Mr. Maverick's negro woman"; but in addition the narrative affords evidence of a standard of chastity displayed by the imported black of that date, which a white of high station, in that region where chastity was most insistently taught, seemed incapable of even understanding.

That in such a compilation of facts some errors have crept in is not surprising. The assumption that it was William Lowndes who, in Congress in 1803, supported Governor Richardson's deplorable message on the slave-trade to the legislature of South Carolina (p. 136), is an error. The man great enough in his maturity to receive the invitations of two Presidents, to become Secretary of War, was wise enough in his youth to oppose the injurious policy of the governor of his own state. There was, however, at that time a Thomas Lowndes in Congress. Again, in reference to the rice coast of Carolina, the author says "the planters unlike those of Maryland and Virginia had never imported appreciable numbers of indentured servants to become in after years yeomen and fathers of yeomen". The planters of South Carolina had imported a number sufficiently "appreciable" in 1700 to meet the requirements of an act necessitating one such for every six negro slaves employed on any plantation; while, in the preamble of an act of 1717, we find it stated: "Whereas there has of late arrived in the Province great numbers of white servants", etc. These white servants must have continued to be imported for some decades later, as we find in 1744 an act for "the better governing and regulating white servants".

Yet these are but slight lapses in this comprehensive survey of "the government of slaves", with regard to which most readers will be apt to accept, after a perusal, the author's conclusion that it "was for the ninety and nine by men and only for the hundredth by laws", and that "it is impossible to agree that its basis and its operation were wholly evil".

THEO. D. JERVEY.

Legislative Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia. Edited by H. R. McILWAINE. In three volumes. (Richmond: Virginia State Library. 1918. Pp. viii, 1646.)

THESE volumes form a valuable supplement to the *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia*, the monumental work edited by Dr. McIlwaine, which has proved so valuable an assistance to the student